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HISTORY
ROUTE 2
HIGHER LEVEL
PAPER 3 – ASPECTS OF THE HISTORY OF ASIA AND OCEANIA

Friday 13 May 2011 (morning)

2 hours 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer three questions.



1. In what ways, and for what reasons, did the British establish colonies in **either** Australia **or** New Zealand from the late eighteenth century until the mid nineteenth century?
2. Analyse the nature and extent of opposition to colonial rule in **one** country in South or Southeast Asia from the late eighteenth century until the mid nineteenth century.
3. Compare and contrast the ways in which China and Japan were affected by contact with the Western powers between 1793 and 1868.
4. Why did the Qing (Ch'ing) Dynasty government eventually succeed in suppressing the Taiping (Taip'ing) Rebellion in 1864?
5. Compare and contrast the emergence of nationalist movements and the struggle for independence in **two** countries in South and/or Southeast Asia from the mid nineteenth century until the early twentieth century.
6. Assess the role played by a sense of national identity in the achievement of independence in **either** Australia in 1901 **or** New Zealand in 1907.
7. To what extent was the 1911 “Double Ten” Nationalist Revolution due to the revolutionary activities of Sun Yixian (Sun Yat-sen)?
8. “The national goal of the Meiji era (1868–1890) was to become powerful enough to resist being dominated by the Western powers.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
9. Assess the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru to the achievement of Indian independence in 1947.
10. “The Japanese expansion into Southeast Asia during the Second World War broke the hold of the European colonial powers and at the same time permitted the emergence of nationalist governments.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
11. In what ways, and with what consequences, did Yuan Shikai (Yuan Shih-k'ai) betray the 1912 Chinese Republic?
12. “The Long March (1934–1935) was a retreat that changed the destiny of China.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

13. To what extent was Japan a threat to Western interests in the region by 1922?
14. Assess the effectiveness of the policies implemented by the United States during the Occupation of Japan between 1945 and 1952.
15. Identify and explain the changes in the foreign policy of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand that led to the development of closer relations with other countries of the region between 1945 and 2000.
16. To what extent have the European, Asian and American influences on the culture of **either** Australia **or** New Zealand been more superficial than real since 1945?
17. Analyse the reasons why authoritarian rule rather than democracy became the main type of government in Pakistan between 1947 and 1979.
18. Analyse the causes and consequences of political conflict in **one** country in Southeast Asia since the Second World War.
19. “Mao Zedong’s (Mao Tse-tung’s) foreign policy aimed to ensure the security and unity of China.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?
20. Evaluate the economic developments in China under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p’ing) between 1976 and 1997.
21. In what ways, and for what reasons, did Korea become the focus of international tensions between 1950 and 1953?
22. Analyse the factors that contributed to successful economic growth in **one** country of the region, except China, since 1945.
23. Evaluate the importance of changes in education to the social and economic development of **one** country of the region between 1945 and 2000.
24. To what extent did sport become closely linked to national identity in **one** country of the region in the second half of the twentieth century?